

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

VANESSA DOUGLAS,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
JOHN E. STALMACH, *et al.*,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-02326-RFB-PAL

ORDER GRANTING IN PART,  
DENYING IN PART, MOTION TO  
RECONSIDER, ECF No. 111

**I. Introduction**

This case is before the Court on Defendant Clark County School District's Motion for Reconsideration, Modification, and/or Motion to Alter or Amend Judgment.

**II. Background**

Plaintiffs Vanessa Douglas and Sandra Henderson filed their initial complaint on December 23, 2013. ECF No. 1. Following several extensions of discovery, Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint on August 24, 2015, which is the operative complaint in this action. ECF No. 90. On September 14, 2015, Defendants Clark County School District (CCSD) and Bambi M. Dewey each filed Motions for Summary Judgment. ECF Nos. 91, 94.

In the Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs Vanessa Douglas and Sandra Henderson allege that Defendants Bambi Dewey and John Stalmach sexually abused Vanessa and that CCSD was deliberately indifferent to the risk of teacher-student harassment and abuse in its schools. Vanessa asserts six causes of action in the Second Amended Complaint: violation of Title IX, 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a), against CCSD; Negligence against CCSD; Fourteenth Amendment Due Process claim against CCSD; Assault against Mr. Stalmach and Ms. Dewey; Battery against Mr. Stalmach and Ms. Dewey; and Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress (IIED) against Mr. Stalmach and

1 Ms. Dewey. Plaintiff Sandra Henderson joined in the seventh cause of action for IIED. However,  
2 in Plaintiffs' response brief to Ms. Dewey's motion for Summary Judgment, Ms. Henderson  
3 agreed to voluntarily dismiss her IIED claim; the Court allowed the dismissal of this claim in its  
4 order on the Motions for Summary Judgment. ECF No. 110. Therefore, only claims relating to Ms.  
5 Douglas are proceeding.

6 The Court held a hearing on both Motions for Summary Judgment on March 30 and 31,  
7 2016. ECF Nos. 106, 107. On August 24, 2016, the Court issued an Order granting in part and  
8 denying in part the Motions for Summary Judgment. ECF No. 110. Dewey's Motion for Summary  
9 Judgment was denied in full. CCSD's Motion for Summary Judgment was denied as to Plaintiffs'  
10 Title IX and Section 1983 claims. The Court granted Defendant CCSD discretionary act immunity  
11 on Plaintiffs' negligence claim as to all acts with the exception of the alleged failure to investigate,  
12 which was permitted to proceed. Defendant CCSD filed the instant Motion for Reconsideration on  
13 September 21, 2016. ECF No. 111. The Court held a hearing on this motion on November 1, 2016.  
14

### 15 **III. Legal Standard**

16 "As long as a district court has jurisdiction over the case, then it possesses the inherent  
17 procedural power to reconsider, rescind, or modify an interlocutory order for cause seen by it to  
18 be sufficient." City of Los Angeles, Harbor Div. v. Santa Monica Baykeeper, 254 F.3d 882, 885  
19 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted). A motion for reconsideration "may *not* be used to raise  
20 arguments or present evidence for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised  
21 earlier in the litigation." Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co., 571 F.3d  
22 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal quotation and citation omitted). "Motions for reconsideration  
23 are disfavored. A movant must not repeat arguments already presented unless (and only to the  
24 extent) necessary to explain controlling, intervening law or to argue new facts." LR 59-1.  
25

### 26 **IV. Discussion**

27 The Court relies on the findings of fact articulated in its Order on the Motions for Summary  
28 Judgment.

1           **A. Reconsideration of the Section 1983 Claims**

2           To impose municipal liability under Section 1983 for a violation of constitutional rights,  
 3 Plaintiff must show: “(1) that [the plaintiff] possessed a constitutional right of which [s]he was  
 4 deprived; (2) that the municipality had a policy; (3) that this policy amounts to deliberate  
 5 indifference to the plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (4) that the policy is the moving force behind  
 6 the constitutional violation.” Plumeau v. Sch. Dist. No. 40 Cty. of Yamhill, 130 F.3d 432, 438 (9th  
 7 Cir. 1997) (internal citations omitted). “[T]here also must be a ‘direct causal link’ between the  
 8 policy or custom and the injury, and [plaintiff] must be able to demonstrate that the injury resulted  
 9 from a ‘permanent and well settled practice’... A failure to train or supervise can amount to a  
 10 policy or custom sufficient to impose liability...” Anderson v. Warner, 541 F.3d 1063, 1070 (9th  
 11 Cir. 2006).

12           Defendants argue that the Court’s finding that CCSD was the “moving force” behind  
 13 Stalmach and Vanessa’s sexual misconduct is erroneous and warrants reconsideration. Defendant  
 14 argues that the Court improperly evaluated the “moving force” requirement when Stalmach was  
 15 never Vanessa’s teacher, and CCSD had no knowledge of the relationship that developed between  
 16 Stalmach and Vanessa outside of school. Defendant argues that the order should be amended  
 17 because it fails to recognize that, based on the undisputed timeline of events, CCSD’s response to  
 18 certain concerns reported in 2010 couldn’t have been the “moving force” behind Vanessa’s  
 19 injuries, since Stalmach and Vanessa met in 2007.

20           The Court’s order, however, took into consideration a timeline of events beginning in the  
 21 2007-08 school year, Vanessa’s 7<sup>th</sup> grade year, during which she was a student at Brown Junior  
 22 High. At that time, the assistant principal at Brown Junior High noticed that Mr. Stalmach always  
 23 had “girls hanging around” and he had a bad feeling about Mr. Stalmach’s relationship with female  
 24 students. He had two “knock it off conversations” with Mr. Stalmach about his relationships with  
 25 female students. Mr. Stalmach did not receive formal discipline or notations in his personnel file  
 26 arising from these incidents, and CCSD then transferred Mr. Stalmach to Basic High School, the  
 27 same high school Vanessa ultimately graduated into in 9<sup>th</sup> grade. At Basic High School, in  
 28 February 2009, an assistant principal was informed of allegations that Mr. Stalmach had driven

1 several female students to a Denny's restaurant after school and driven them home without parental  
2 permission. At that time, Stalmach was ordered to refrain from accompanying or meeting students  
3 off campus. These actions all preceded cell phone exchanges with a student, MJ, which began in  
4 October 2009, and in response to which CCSD initiated an investigation of Stalmach in 2010.  
5 Therefore, it is not merely CCSD's response to those concerns, in 2010, which the Court deemed  
6 to be the potential "moving force" behind Vanessa's injuries.

7 Therefore, the Court finds that this entire chronology of events does support its earlier  
8 finding that a reasonable juror could determine that CCSD had policies or customs of failing to  
9 have clear systems for requiring principals to document conversations with teachers about possible  
10 inappropriate interactions with minors, failing to have a uniform tracking system for such  
11 information, failing to have a robust system of investigation, and failing to create an overall system  
12 whereby officials in CCSD not connected with a specific school would be responsible for viewing  
13 and acting upon an employee's conduct that spanned different schools within the same district.  
14 Furthermore, Defendants have pointed to no law, and the Court is not aware of any law, requiring  
15 Stalmach to have been Vanessa's direct teacher at the school, in order for the school to be subject  
16 to Section 1983 liability based on Vanessa's allegations against Stalmach. Vanessa met Stalmach  
17 at school, and at school the administration was aware of general problems of Stalmach's  
18 inappropriate conduct related to female students, as early as 2007. These facts are sufficient to  
19 impose potential liability on the school for a policy or practice that may have been a direct causal  
20 factor in the relationship that developed between Vanessa and Stalmach over the course of several  
21 years.

22 Defendant further argues that there is no causal link between CCSD policy and Vanessa's  
23 injury where CCSD had no control over Stalmach after school hours and off the school campus.  
24 Vanessa visited Stalmach at his home, and CCSD argues that it played no role in Vanessa's going  
25 to Stalmach's house and had no knowledge of that behavior.

26 The Court finds that CCSD's argument that its disciplinary practices "[could] not control  
27 the conduct of its staff that occurs entirely off of school premises" is not sufficient to shield it from  
28 potential liability. CCSD does not argue that Stalmach and Vanessa did not interact in school, nor

1 that a different disciplinary policy might have resulted in notice to Vanessa or her family regarding  
2 potential misconduct by Stalmach; all of these factors could have played a role in the development  
3 the improper relationship. A reasonable juror could find that Stalmach's continued employment  
4 at Brown Middle School and Basic High School by CCSD created an opportunity for further  
5 grooming by Stalmach of Vanessa and other female students. A reasonable juror could find that  
6 CCSD's failure to have a robust tracking and monitoring system for teachers with repeated  
7 problems like Stalmach allowed the relationship between Stalmach and Vanessa to develop and  
8 deepen in a way that it could not have without the cover of school interaction. Thus, the Court  
9 holds that a reasonable juror could find that CCSD had unreasonable and inadequate responses to  
10 allegations of misconduct including the continued employment of Stalmach and that CCSD's  
11 further failure to monitor and track the conduct of Stalmach could have caused injury to Vanessa  
12 by allowing this inappropriate relationship to blossom.

13 Defendant also argues that the Court's analysis of purported policies and customs at CCSD  
14 ignores relevant case law and makes improper conclusions based on isolated and sporadic  
15 incidents. Defendant argues that the only evidence in the record to support any assertion that CCSD  
16 had certain policies and customs are based on the facts of this case alone, and that this cannot  
17 support a finding that the school had a widespread and permanent custom. Although "liability for  
18 an improper custom may not be predicated on isolated or sporadic incidents [and] must be found  
19 on practices of sufficient duration, frequency, and consistency that the conduct has become the  
20 traditional method of carrying out policy," there is evidence in the record of different occasions,  
21 with different students, between 2007 and 2012, when there was either direct or circumstantial  
22 evidence of improper conduct by Stalmach, of which the school was made aware. LAPD v. Gates,  
23 99 F.3d 911, 918 (9th Cir. 1990). The Court finds that this evidence could be found by a jury to be  
24 more than "isolated" or "sporadic", and is potentially sufficient for a reasonable juror to determine  
25 that an improper custom may have been in place, especially as it relates to the failure to monitor  
26 and track misconduct incidents for specific teachers across schools.

27 Defendant further argues that the Court did not use a heightened Section 1983 "deliberate  
28 indifference" standard, but rather seemed to apply a negligence standard, when considering the

1 steps taken by CCSD in response to allegations of misconduct. In Gebser v. Lago Vista  
2 Independent School Dist., 524 U.S. 274, 290 (1989), the Supreme Court found that for a school  
3 district to be liable in damages under Title IX for a teacher's sexual harassment of a student, actual  
4 notice and deliberate indifference are necessary. In that case, one parental complaint concerning  
5 sexual comments made in class to two students was the only one the school district had received,  
6 and it was found to be insufficient to support a genuine issue on whether the school district had  
7 actual notice that the teacher was involved in a sexual relationship with a different student, to  
8 whom the comments in class had not been directed. In elaborating on the deliberate indifference  
9 standard, the Supreme Court characterizes it as "an official decision by the recipient [of federal  
10 funding] not to remedy the violation" and applied the "deliberate indifference" standard of Section  
11 1983.

12 In its order in this case, the Court found that repeated notifications of improper conduct  
13 and potential sexual harassment, coupled with CCSD's decision not to place a formal admonition  
14 on Stalmach's record, could be found by a reasonable juror to constitute actual notice and  
15 deliberate indifference to Stalmach's sexual harassment of girls. In this case, in 2007-08, the  
16 assistant principal of Brown Middle School had two "knock it off" conversations with Stalmach  
17 about his relationships with female students; in February 2009, an assistant principal at Basic High  
18 School held an investigatory conference with Stalmach regarding allegations of his inappropriate  
19 driving of female students to Denny's and home without parental permission; in October 2009, the  
20 investigation into text messaging between Stalmach and a student, MJ, involved a handing off to  
21 the CCSD police who determined that no criminal activity had occurred related to those  
22 allegations, and then CCSD finally issued a formal admonition to Stalmach and transferred him to  
23 Dailey Elementary School. The Court's order in this case determined that a reasonable juror could  
24 find that CCSD inappropriately transferred Stalmach rather than disciplining him, after the 2007  
25 allegations, that CCSD failed to conduct a thorough investigation into the complaints against  
26 Stalmach in February 2009, and that CCSD did not have coherent and robust system for tracking  
27 such misconduct. Based on all of these factors, the Court finds and found that these actions by  
28 CCSD could amount to deliberate indifference. These were conscious actions by CCSD, based on

1 the Court's findings of fact, and application of the deliberate indifference standard. Therefore, the  
2 Court rejects Defendant's argument that it applied an incorrect negligence standard.

3 Defendants finally argue, as to the Section 1983 claims, that the Court's conclusion that  
4 CCSD did not challenge Plaintiff's claim for violation of equal protection, and on that basis its  
5 failure to evaluate whether any issues of fact existed as to discriminatory intent or impact, was  
6 clearly erroneous. Defendant argues that because it argued in its briefs that a policy of deliberate  
7 indifference simply did not exist, it was not necessary to engage in a separate evaluation of  
8 discriminatory impact or intent based on gender bias. Defendant further argues that Vanessa has  
9 not provided any facts to suggest that CCSD's actions were the result of gender bias or that the  
10 school's sexual harassment policy affects female students differently than male students.

11 The Court's statement in its order that Defendant did not address equal protection  
12 violations, as far as discriminatory impact on students based on gender, is not contradicted by  
13 CCSD's representations in its Motion for Reconsideration. CCSD raised repeated arguments that  
14 on the undisputed facts, it was not deliberately indifferent to sexual harassment; the Court did not  
15 find these arguments persuasive based on its factual findings. CCSD did not separately argue a  
16 lack of discriminatory impact based on gender, and Plaintiff's evidence regarding repeated  
17 allegations of misconduct against female students do support an allegation that female students  
18 were specifically discriminatorily impacted by CCSD's policies, differently from male students.

19 Therefore, the Court rejects the arguments raised for reconsideration of its ruling on the  
20 Section 1983 claims. The Court's order, however, misstated that CCSD's policy *was* a moving  
21 force behind the Constitutional violation. **The Court amends its order, to state simply that a**  
22 **reasonable juror *could find* that CCSD had policies or customs which were the moving force**  
23 **behind the violation.**

#### 24 25 **B. Reconsideration of the Title IX Claim**

26 Defendant argues that the Court's Title IX analysis is flawed because it does not address  
27 causation, and because CCSD did not have control over the context, outside of school, in which  
28 the alleged harassment occurred, and was not on notice that disciplinary action it took in 2010 was

1 ineffective. Defendant argues that the Court did not consider the intent and purpose of Title IX,  
2 which requires the recipient of federal funds to have knowledge that the discipline it provided was  
3 insufficient, and imposes liability only when the entity has control over the harasser and the context  
4 in which the harassment occurs.

5 The Court reiterates its Section 1983 analysis as to these arguments raised by Defendant.  
6 The Court finds that repeated notifications of improper conduct and potential sexual harassment,  
7 coupled with CCSD's decision not to place a formal admonition on Stalmach's record, prior to  
8 2010, could be found by a reasonable juror to constitute actual notice and deliberate indifference  
9 to Stalmach's sexual harassment of girls. Under the Gebser standard of "deliberate indifference",  
10 which is applicable to both Title IX and Section 1983 claims, the Court finds that a reasonable  
11 juror could determine that Defendant is liable under Title IX. 524 U.S. 274, 290 (1989).

12 Defendant also argues that the Court applied the wrong standard in evaluating Plaintiff's  
13 Title IX claim, and improperly substituted its judgment for that of school administrators, to find  
14 CCSD's "unreasonable" policies equated to deliberate indifference. Defendant argues that the  
15 Court's order stated that a jury could find the failure to address complaints of sexual harassment  
16 *unreasonable*, but that the deliberate indifference test requires *conscious disregard*, which  
17 Defendant argues is a higher standard. In its order, this Court cited to Oden v. Northern Marianas  
18 College, 440 F.3d 1085, 1089 (9th Cir. 2006), a Ninth Circuit opinion relying on the Supreme  
19 Court's standard in Gebser. In Oden, the Ninth Circuit, analyzing whether a college "reacted with  
20 deliberate indifference to [plaintiff's] allegations of sexual harassment" elaborated that "we must  
21 decide whether a reasonable fact-finder could conclude that the College's response was clearly  
22 unreasonable in light of the known circumstances'." Id. (quoting Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of  
23 Educ., 526 U.S. 629, 641(1989). "In other words, we must decide whether, on this record, one  
24 could find that the College made 'an official decision...not to remedy the violation.'" Id. (quoting  
25 Gebser, 524 U.S. at 290). This Court derived its use of the term "unreasonable" from Oden in the  
26 context of its application as phrased in that case. Regardless of the phrasing, the Court, in  
27 evaluating the school's conduct in its prior order *did* use a "deliberate indifference" standard of  
28 review to determine that CCSD could be found deliberately indifferent, and that its responses to



1 repeated indications of improper conduct by Stalmach could constitute “deliberate indifference”.  
2 The Court in its prior order was simply referencing the ‘clearly unreasonable in light of the known  
3 circumstances’ phrasing of the deliberate indifference standard from Oden. Id. (citations and  
4 quotations omitted).

5 Moreover, the Court does find that CCSD’s deliberate indifference could be found by a  
6 reasonable juror to have caused injury to the Plaintiff. Specifically, as noted in the previous order  
7 and noted here, CCSD’s failure to monitor and track Stalmach’s misconduct, its failure to more  
8 fully investigate earlier misconduct, its moving of Stalmach from Brown to Basic, and its failure  
9 to earlier take stronger disciplinary measures could be found to have allowed Stalmach to groom  
10 Vanessa and deepen his inappropriate relationship with her under the cover of school interaction.

11 Therefore, the Court rejects the arguments raised for reconsideration of its ruling on the  
12 Title IX claims.

### 13 **C. Reconsideration of the Negligence Claims**

14 Defendant argues that government immunity can and should apply to CCSD investigations  
15 of Stalmach, with respect to the negligence claims under Nevada state law. The Nevada Supreme  
16 Court’s test for discretionary act immunity, which derives from federal law on the Federal Tort  
17 Claims Act (FTCA), confers discretionary act immunity on a governmental act or decision if it (1)  
18 involved an element of individual judgment or choice and (2) is based on considerations of social,  
19 economic, or political policy. See Martinez v. Maruszczak, 123 Nev. 433 (Nev. 2007). Such  
20 immunity does not attach for actions taken in bad faith. Falline v. GNLV Corp., 107 Nev. 1004  
21 (Nev. 1991). It also does not apply to acts done in violation of the Constitution. Mirmehdi v. United  
22 States, 689 F.3d 975, 984 (9th Cir. 2011).

23 The Court’s order recognized that government immunity applied to all of the conduct of  
24 CCSD employees, except for the failure to investigate Stalmach. “Decisions related to the hiring,  
25 training, and supervision of employees usually involve policy judgments of the type Congress  
26 intended the discretionary function exception to shield.” Vickers v. United States, 228 F.3d 944,  
27 950 (9th Cir. 2000). “The decisions of whether and how to retain and supervise an employee, as  
28 well as whether to warn about his dangerous proclivities, are the type of discretionary judgments

1 that the exclusion was designed to protect.” Doe v. Holy See, 557 F.3d 1066, 1084 (9th Cir. 2009).  
2 In reviewing the relevant decisions, the Court finds that the failure to investigate theory argued by  
3 the Plaintiff for this case is also covered by discretionary act immunity. See Balser v. Dep’t of  
4 Justice, 327 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003)(holding that allegations that a trustee was negligent in  
5 general duties of “selecting, monitoring, and investigating the examiner” fell within the  
6 discretionary function exception”).

7 The Court reconsiders its decision and now holds that CCSD cannot be held liable for any  
8 failure to investigate alleged acts of misconduct to support a negligence claim. While the Court  
9 noted in its previous order that it could not clearly ascertain what specific factual theories the  
10 Plaintiff was asserting in the failure to investigate aspect of the case, the Court finds no legal basis  
11 to hold out an option for Plaintiff so that she may provide further details. See Prescott v. United  
12 States, 973 F.2d 696, 702 & n.4 (9th Cir. 1992)(noting that a plaintiff has to assert sufficient facts  
13 outside of area normally covered by discretionary function exception)(internal citations omitted).  
14 The failure to investigate by CCSD for any of the stages of alleged misconduct, at least as now  
15 known by the Court and asserted by the Plaintiff, will fall into the discretionary function exception.  
16 **Therefore, the Plaintiff may not present a failure to investigate theory as part of her**  
17 **negligence claim and her negligence claim is hereby dismissed.**

18  
19 **V. Conclusion**

20 For the reasons described above, **IT IS ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s Motion for  
21 Reconsideration, ECF No. 111, is **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part** as explained in this  
22 Order.

23  
24 **DATED:** March 21, 2017.

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27 RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II  
28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE